

*Num. 4*

THE  
Present Interest  
OF  
ENGLAND;  
OR, A  
CONFUTATION  
OF THE

Whiggish Conspiratours Anti-Monarch Principle,

SHEWING

From *REASON* and *EXPERIENCE*

The ways to make the *GOVERNMENT* Safe,  
The *KING* Great, the *PEOPLE* Happy,  
*MONEY* Plentiful, and the *TRADER* Flourish.

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*Ornamentum punctum*

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L O N D O N,

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James F.

THE

Present Interest

OF

CONSTITUTION

LONDON

TO THE

# READER.

SIR,

**I***F you are an honest Loyal Gentleman, and to such I write, here are some things in the following Papers, which I doubt not but you will judge to be conformable to the Title, and the Present Interest of England; if so, you will doe your self right, if you endeavour to promote the knowledge of it, to your Friends and Neighbours, the Price will not affright you, if you dispatch one or two of them to your Country Acquaintance. It is not vanity of foolish Opinion in the performance, puts me upon this humour, but that once in our lives we may come even with the Factious Whiggish Conspiratours, who have left no Corner of the Nation unpoisoned with their Appeals, their Vox Populi's, their Growths of Popery, and whatever might help to subvert the Government. And if there can be any reason given, why we should be less industrious, considering what we must expect from them,*

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should

To the Reader.

*Should they ever prevail, to support the Government  
and secure our selves, I will be contented to be thought  
very impertinent, both in my Design, and the request  
which is made by,*

R E A D E R.

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

N. N.

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# THE PRESENT INTEREST OF ENGLAND

**I**T is now almost a Century of years, since this Nation, the Glory of all Islands, the Mistress of the Ocean, fitted by Nature, and the very complexion of its Martial, Sea-faring and numerous Inhabitants, if not for the Empire, yet to give Laws to the Peace and Traffick of the Universe, *England*, hath languished under the wasting *Hætick* of its own intestine Disorders, the miserable Scars of our Civil Wounds, and unnatural as well as unreasonable Diffentions, are but

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still too visible marks of our past folly and present weakness. To what degrees of Glory and Reputation in the World, the *English* Name and *Nation* might have been advanced, had those Conquering Arms, that Valiant Blood, and those Prodigious Treasures, which were so prodigally expended in the late Rebellion, been employed for the Honour and Advantage of the Kingdom, it is almost impossible to make any near conjecture; but most assuredly *Alexander* and *Cesar* rendered themselves Masters of the Greatest Empires of the Earth, at a far less Expence of Blood and Treasure. A Consideration, capable of transporting Generous Spirits into an excess of Indignation, and the most just abhorrence of those men and Principles, whose Turbulent and Ambitious Actions have robbed the *English* Nation at once of so much Glory abroad, Peace, Men and Money at home, as might have made the *British* Diadem shine among the most Illustrious of the *Universe*. But what Patience is able to support the assaults of those afflicting Considerations, that whereas we might have rendered ourselves the most potent, formidable, happy and flourishing People of the World, we have by our own madness and Civil Rage, not only lessened our own Strength and Glory, but have at the same time and by the same ways advanced the Power, and dangerous Reputation of our Neighbours; who seem to owe whatever they possess that is Great or Formidable, more to our brutish and wretched Folly, to give it no worse Character, then to their own Prudence, Conduct, or Extraordinary Policy; *France* and *Holland*, who can now upon occasion cover the Narrow Seas with Hostile Sails, must have been still contented, as formerly, to beg Permission for a few Fishing Boats to spread their toiling Canvass upon the *English* Main, had the tenth part of the Money which was consumed in Rebellion been employed

to

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to maintain the *Royal Prerogative* of our Princes, and the just Dominion which they have in Right of their Imperial Crown, over the four Seas.

It was a sharp Observation which *Monsieur the Duc Rohan* made concerning *England*, in his Book entituled *Interest des Eſtates; Angleterre eſt un Grand Animal qui ne mourira jamais. s'il ne se tue luy meſme.* By-ſtanders it seems will ever see more then Gamesters, otherwise one would think it impossible that

*England* is a great Animal which can never dye, unless she Kill her self.

this *French Duke* should see at so remote a distance, what some of our *Dukes, Lords and Commons* too, will not see, at the nearest view, that if ever *England* perish it must be by her own hands; but the truth is, they do see it too plainly, & have therefore entertained those hopes to satisfy their own ambition by the common ruin; and how deeply this *Nation* therefore stands indebted to those People who have taken such Immortal pains to Ruin it by intestine Wars, and to weaken it by continual Disorders and Commotions within it self, I think to our shame as well as irreparable damage, is obvious to all the neighbouring World.

We seem now to be upon the very turn of our Affairs, and there appears a promising *Crisis*, and favourable Prospect of Recovery, and tho' it is at all times, yet more especially in such a conjuncture, certainly it is a Duty which every *Englishman* owes to God, his Prince and Country, to endeavour to promote the Peace and Happiness, the Tranquility and Glory of his Native Soil; and he is unworthy to reap the advantages and privileges, which the Subjects of this Kingdom Enjoy beyond any other in the World, under the most admirable Constitution of the *English* Laws and Monarchy, who shall refuse or neglect at such a time to lend his utmost assistance to support, maintain and de-

send it, and to contribute what he can towards the Recovery of this *Nation* from its disorders and distractions, to its pristine State of Strength and Glory.

Now the certain method for the Recovery of that true condition of health in the Body Politique, seems to depend upon our right understanding of what it is that hath hurt us, and what will help us. The last of these necessarily depends upon the knowledge of the first: For if we once knew from what Causes all our former mischiefs have taken their Original, the removing those Causes, will certainly cease the dangerous Effects, and afford us an Easie as well as an undoubted Cure.

Now there are two things upon which the rebellious *Antimonarchical Faction* of the Nation to whom we are owing for all our Miseries, have ever laid the whole stress & weight of their wicked Designs, and from the good or ill success of those two great *Engines*, they have always stated the measures of their hopes. The first hath been to distress the Crown; the second to distract and disaffect the People. By the one they divest the *King* of those necessary supports which should enable him to keep up the Strength, Honor and Dignity of the Government: And by the other they disrobe him of the hearts, and affections of the People; and these being the two *Pillars* of the *Throne*, the shaking and undermining of these, must needs make it totter, and be in danger of sinking, both in its *Interest* abroad, and its *Power* and *Reputation* at home.

I do not now write a bare supposition, but plain matter of *Fact* in both these particulars; and such matter of *Fact*, as hath in a thousand dismal Instances produced in this Nation from these Causes the most deplorable Effects; Even the total Ruin of the whole Frame of the Government; the subversion of the *Monarchy*; the overthrow of the Establish-  
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ed Religion; the intire loss of our *Magna Charta*, *English* Laws and Liberties; the solemn Murther of a most Righteous, just, wise, and Excellent *King*; the slaughter of many thousands of *Loyal Subjects* of all degrees; the banishment or imprisonment of others; the Sacrilegious Robbing and irreligious defacing of Churches, those Monuments of Piety & Antiquity; the Confiscations, plundering, Arbitrary Taxing, and Spoiling of the Free-born *People* of their Legal Property in their Goods and Estates, to such degrees as surpasseth the skill of the ablest Accomptants to make a true Estimate of; and were it possible to state the accompt, and take a perfect audit of all the Expences in the late wicked *Rebellion*, the incredible Summs then profusely wasted, would not only Exceed belief, but every thing, except the Crimes of those men, who were the black contrivers of the occasion of those Expences, and that irreparable Damage of the *Nation*; and if, as 'tis usually observed, the *English Nation* be such lovers of their Money and their Liberty, one would think, they might here find sufficient reason to detest and abhor these Factious men and Principles, who have once robbed them of both these, and have offered so fair to do it a second time; & be so wise for the future as never to suffer themselves to be imposed upon, by such notorious Impostors and Pretences; and that they may be enabled to do so, it is to be observed,

That in order to the accomplishment of the first of these Designs, the Distressing of the *Crown*, the continual Address and Labour of the *Faction* hath been employed in these two things; first to shorten the *Prerogative*, and clip the wings of it in all its several Branches; Secondly, Either to deny those legal Aids of Money, by Subsidies and other wayes absolutely necessary to support the Charges of the Government; or to give them so sparingly, as not to answer the unavoidable Expences of the *Crown*; and this too, out of pretended good Husbandry and Frugality for the *Nation*; and with perpetual



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petual quarrelling at the publique *Ministers*, and *Eternal* Complaints of the mis-mannagement of the *Treasure*: when as in truth, the real design of this popular *Parfimony*, was to keep the *Prince's Exchequer* at low water mark; and to have opportunity to barter with him for some part of his *Prerogative*, and for every penny granted, still to have some *Jewel* or other out of the *Crown*.

My narrow limits will not allow me to descend to particulars, but whoever doubts the truth of this, let them consult our Histories, and they will presently receive satisfaction, that since the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, in whose latter years the *Faction* began to appear numerous & troublesome, the *Prerogative* has constantly diminished in proportion as the power and confidence of the turbulent *Faction* hath been augmented, insomuch that that *Queen* in the 35th year of her Reign, *Anno* 1592. sent Mr. *Peter Wentworth* an *Sir Henry Bromely* to the *Tower*, where *Wentworth* dyed, only for delivering a Petition to the *Lord Keeper*, desiring the *Lords* to become Suppliants with them of the Lower House, unto Her Majesty for Entailing the Succession of the *Crown*, for which purpose there was a Bill ready drawn, and *Privilege of Parliament* did not then so much as once openly murmur against *Prerogative*; whereas, when *King Charles* the First, upon an Impeachment of High Treason, came in person, and demanded Five Members of the *Commons House*; the whole *Nation* was put into as great a flame, and combustion, with the Intrenching of *Prerogative* upon *Privilege*, as if the *King* had come with *Fauxes* dark Lanthorn, to give Fire to a Mine which should have blown up that and all future *Parliaments*.

But though the Enemies of the *Monarchy* endeavoured to lessen the Power of the *Crown* in this particular of *Prerogative*, yet this was nothing so dangerous as the withdrawing necessary Supplies of money: For *Treasure* is the very Vital



tal Spirit. of the Government, and according to the proportion which it enjoys of that active metal, the Pulse of the Government will certainly beat either full and strong, or weak and languishing. *Sine vectigalibus nullum Imperium diu subsistere potest*, saith the Politick Historian. And this the Blessed Son of God himself hath confirmed both by his Doctrine and Practice; for tho' his *Kingdom* was not of this World, yet he so well understood that the Government of the *Kingdoms* of this World were to be supported by Tributes, and was so sensible of the necessity of Government, for the common benefit of Mankind, and that this Common benefit ought to be supported at a Common charge, that for our Example, he would not Exempt himself from paying Tribute, but wrought a *Miracle* to furnish his *Quota* of the Tax imposed upon his *Nation*, that so he might contribute his proportion to the maintaining of the Government, and this tho' our *Antimonarchical Demagogues* know so well, yet notwithstanding his positive Precept to *render to Caesar the things that are Caesars*, he must work a greater *Miracle* to persuade them to comply with their Duty, and his Command; and if there were no better *Christians* or Subjects then the men of the *Faction*, notwithstanding this indispensable Law and Precept, the more obedient Fishes must bring their *Miraculous Tribute* and Subsidies to the *Exchequer*, or else the Crown must starve and Fall, or which is worse fall into their usurping hands.

My Lord *Shaftsbury's* infamous Speech to this purpose, is still fresh in all mens memories, and indeed I think it was so good a peice of Service, in discovering the great Secret and the Design of the *Faction*, that it ought never to be forgotten; *If you part with your Money, &c. the Nation is betrayed.* From whence it is Evident, what stress his Lordship, who was then the *Oraculous Mouth* of the *Faction*, laid upon this matter of Supplies, and granting money to the *King*. For  
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he and the next of his fellow *Inspirators*, as is since discovered, and was then by all knowing and honest men justly suspected, were then busily complotting, with Security to themselves how to overthrow this most admirable and ancient *Monarchy*; and this they took to be the most certain Expedient to effect it. It is probable that at that time he and his Associates were not advanced to those insatuated degrees and methods of desperation and madness, to which the blasting of their Hopes and Designs by the Breath of Heaven and its *Miraculous Providences*, did afterwards transport them; the *Debate* was, how to Escape the odious Character of *Rebels*, and yet decently to destroy the Government, by taking off the Wheels from the Chariot of State; and for this purpose nothing appears it seems so conducive as *No Money*.

Nor was his *Lordship* singular in his Judgment, the whole Body of the *Faction* in their smart Adresses to the *Patriots* of their Party, collected into a *Vox Populi*, or *Vox Patriæ*, sung the very same note, and were all set to the same Tune of *Without ever a penny of Money*; and at the same instant that they were so profuse of their promises to their popular *Tribunes*, to assist and stand by them with their Lives and Fortunes, yet the sting in the Tail of the little *Cockatrices* was still, *Not to part with any Money*, or at least not without good Security, the Mortgaging of the Crown Jewels to the *Faction*, the *King* if he would have any money, tho' they knew *Tangier* ready to be lost, and made the *Nation* believe the *French Philistines* were upon them, yet must pawn the *Militia*, Forts, Magazines, Navy, for their Security, all which must be put into the hands of the principal men of the *Faction*, who were to be the *Royal Pawn-Brokers*, or else *No Money*: Nay this would not satisfy them neither, the *King* must also, by a *Bill of Exclusion* sacrifice

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sacrifice, not only, his *only Brother*, but the very succession in a lineal and hereditary descent, and by consequence the *Monarchy* it self, otherwise, *Not one penny of money.*

Nay so eagerly was the *Faction* set upon this, *No Money Expedient*, and at this mark were all their hopes of success in their wicked Designs so fixed; that they became resolute not only, not to grant the *King* any supplies of money except upon these terms, but lest he should be able to subsist for the present without it, and by advancing Money upon the Reputation and Credit of his Established Revenue, preserve *Tangier* then in imminent danger of being lost, and and support the Government, the enraged *Faction*, that they might do their utmost to reduce the Crown to the last extremities raised those tempestuous Votes of Jan. 7. 1680.

Resolved, &c. That whosoever shall hereafter lend or cause to be lent by way of advance, any Money upon the Branches of the Kings Revenue arising by Customs, Excise, Hearth-money, shall be adjudged to hinder the sitting of Parliaments, and shall be responsible for the same in Parliament.

Resolved, &c. That whosoever shall accept, or buy any Tally of Anticipation upon any part of the Kings Revenue, or whosoever shall pay such Tally, hereafter to be struck, shall be adjudged to hinder the sitting of Parliaments, and shall be responsible therefore in Parliament.

It was then become a terrible thing to be Voted a hinderer of the sitting of Parliaments, and to be responsible in Parliament; for the next Vote was to brand them for Favourers of Popery, and Enemies to the King and Kingdom, with which Characters they stigmatized the Lords Halifax, Clarendon, and Feversham, and the now Earl of Rochester; for adhering to the King, and opposing the Faction, and doubtless could a Vote have made it Capital and high Treason for any person to lend money by way of Anticipation, they would have proceeded to that too.

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And the practice hath held an exact conformity to the Principle upon which it is grounded ; for not one single Farthing hath been granted to the Crown, since this *Faction* of *Shaftsbury-Commonwealths-men* have had any manner of power to hinder it. By all which it doth most evidently appear, that the subverting of the Government which was intended, was to have been effected, by bringing the Crown into the utmost necessity and distress, that the *King* might not have a penny to help himself withall, and consequently be forced into those compliances, destructive to the very Essence of the *Monarchy*.

But now, in regard it must appear, even to the most indifferent apprehensions, most undutiful, unnatural and unreasonable for the *Representatives* of the People, to treat the Father of their Country, their natural liege Lord and Sovereign at this unkind rate ; therefore the second *Engine* of distracting the People, and alienating their Hearts and Affections from the *King*, is next to come in play, and to be advanced as the Reason of the former. It would appear barbarous, and lay the Design too open and bare faced, to deny supplies necessary for the support of the Government, and to be able to give no Reason for it ; and because it is impossible there should be any true Reason assigned, therefore that defect is to be supplied by such Artificial Reasons, as may recompence what they want of truth, by their being plausible, fair and popular. For this is most certain, that there are some things which the *Populace* will always believe to be true, though they are never so false. And there are some things which the Popular Ringleaders of *Faction*, know to be most false, yet because they are apt to be credited by the Jealous Multitude, they industriously endeavour to impose them upon them as the greatest Truths. As for Example, the *People* are always easily persuaded that they labour under real Grievances, though they be never so imaginary ; and then again they are apt as readily to believe,

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lieve, that these pretended Popular *Patriots*, will, as they constantly pretend, really redress those Imaginary Grievances. The *Faction* constantly accuse the Government of Miscarriages in the management of publick affairs; and though nothing be more false, yet the People will believe the accusation. A more pregnant Instance of which cannot be given then in the Case of *Ship-mony*. This was represented as the most intolerable Grievance and illegal Imposition upon the People, though all the *Judges*, except two, gave their Opinions for the legality of it. But so was the matter managed and improved by the popular Men of the *Faction*, that the whole *Nation* seemed to groan under the burthen as a most insupportable Grievance; the great Sticklers *Pym*, *Hambden*, *Strode*, &c. ingratiate themselves by opposing it, and inflame the People against the *King* and Government for imposing it. The *King* upon their Remonstrating and Importunities takes it quite away by Act of *Parliament*. But what was the event? Did these *Patriots* ease the People ever a whit the more? No such matter; their Design was to lessen the Crown not to Ease the People. For did they not invite the Rebellious *Scots* to invade the Nation, which cost the People above a Million of Mony? And after they had accomplished their own design in cutting of such a limb of *Prerogative*, and by other ways so weakned the *King*, as that they durst venture to grapple with him in Rebellion in the open field, they thought no longer of Redressing the Grievances, or easing the People of illegal Impositions; but on the contrary, laid such intolerable Impositions and Arbitrary Taxes upon the People, as had not the least colour of legality to countenance and support them; insomuch that for 300000 *l. per annum*, which was the utmost that ever the *Ship-mony* was computed to amount to, they leyied by Taxes, Excise, Publick Faith, Contributions, Sequestrations, Free quarter and plunder, a large sum, above so many Millions in the

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year,



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year, and yet then the stupid People could not be persuaded to believe, but that their *Arbitrary Tyrants* and *Illegal Oppressors* were their great Friends, and their lawful *King*, and his *Ministers* their greatest Enemies; and though the *Faction* exercised actually that *Arbitrary Power*, which they only accused the *King* with designing, yet the besotted People would still believe them innocent and suspect the *King* to be guilty.

There are two things, of which all mankind are naturally most infinitely tender, the *Liberty* of their Persons, and the *Property* of their Estates; and a third which all men pretend to be wonderfully Zealous for, and that is their *Religion*; though of late we have seen, that they who have the least share of it and by their Actions the least value for it, have made the most noise and clamour about the danger of losing it; and in probability they did so too in former times; but these are three things, which the *Faction* have constantly endeavoured to possess the People with a belief, that they were in the utmost danger of losing, and that this danger proceeded from the ill Designs which the Government had against them; and further, that if the worthy Patriots of the *Faction* had not opposed the Court, *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power* had long since robbed the *Nation* of whatever is most valuable in this world. And it is incredible, not only, what Art and Industry hath been used to infuse this intoxicating Poison into the heads of the People, thereby to inspire them with Fears, Jealousies and hatred of the Government, and to countenance the denial of Supplies, which the People were made believe by the men of *Shaftsbury*, if granted, was but to contribute towards betraying their own Interest and Liberty, and to enable the *King* and Government to impose upon them and their Posterity the Shackles and Manacles of future *slavery*; but is also most wonderful, what success the strong impressions of these Forgeries, Falshoods and Calumnies have had amongst  
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the People. All the Tongues and the most virulent Pens of the *Faction*, have for this forty years and upwards been continually employed in creating and infusing these *Fears and Jealousies* into the heads of the People; and in improving them, to raise in the People a distrust, dislike and hatred against the *King* and Government. This was the very *method* by which the late wicked *Rebels* debauched the minds of the People, and withdrew them from their Affection, Loyalty, Duty and Allegiance to the *King*, and having once prevailed with them to cancel those obligations, they bewitched them still with new, or repeated *Fears and Jealousies*, into a most execrable *Rebellion*, which was carried on by all the steps of Cruelty, Injustice and Tyranny, and consummated in the utter overthrow of the Established Government, the destruction of the Church, the subversion of the Crown, and the most infamous and barbarous cutting off the Sacred Head that wore it.

And how far the modern *Conspirators* proceeded, and advanced by the very same steps, towards the accomplishment of the late damnable *Conspiracy* there are as many Witnesses, as Subjects in the *Nation* who have taken any notice of the actions of the *Faction*, which will therefore supersede the trouble of recounting: Let it suffice to say in short, that there hath nothing been left unsaid, unwritten, unprinted, or undone from the *Right Honourable and Right Worshipful*, to the meanest *Whiffers* of the *Faction*, From the *Lord Shaftsbury* with his Speech of a *Noble Peer*, to pitiful *Care, Curtis, Smith and Harris* with their *Pacquets, Appeals, Intelligences and Vox Populi*, from the very *Parliament House*, down to the *Coffee-house*, from the *City* to the *Country*, from the spawning and licentious *Press*, the Conventicle *Pulpit*, down even to the scolding blew Apron *Rethorick*, which might be any ways thought conducive towards incensing the People of all Ranks and Degrees.

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grees in the Nation against the *King* and the Government, and to push them headlong into a second *Rebellion*: And when all these ways failed, the Ring-leaders of the *Faction*, driven on by the Fury of their ill *Destiny*, betook themselves to the desperate Refuge of raising Insurrections, and that most Execrable design of Assassination of the *King*, the *Duke*, and all those who had in any measure rendered themselves conspicuous for their *Loyalty* in opposing the Attempts of the *Faction*, and adhering to the Crown and Government in their distress.

By this time it is easie to see, what it is that hath hurt us, and it will then be no difficult matter to tell what it is that will help us; For if these unreasonable Fears and Jealousies for our Liberty, Property and Religion, and the denying of necessary supplies of Money to the *Crown*, have been the Occasions of all those Disturbances and Dangers which have for these late years distracted this *Nation*; then by undeniable consequence, the taking off those Weights will immediately surcease those violent motions, which have so disordered our affairs, and restore Tranquility, Peace and Happiness to the *Nation*.

All the difficulty rests in persuading the People to make use of these *Expedients*, for though they may be convinced of the necessity and usefulness of the *Medicine*, yet it is not without difficulty that they are to be induced to take *Physick*. Especially this opening of the *Money Vein*, makes them shrink, as much as if they were to part with as many drops of blood, as they are to drop pence. I cannot tell what effect the *Experiment* will have, but I will endeavour to try if I can make it appear to be the true *Interest* of the *Nation*, first to damm the sluice of these Fears and Jealousies, and secondly to set open the Money Gate, and let in a Fresh Spring into the *Exchequer*.

For the first of these, the exploding and for ever banishing those destructive Jealousies, and disturbing Fears of the danger

danger of Innovation in Religion, and setting up of Arbitrary Government in the State, I will not spin out a long and tedious discourse upon any of the Common Topiques, made use of upon this subject, but I will tell the Reader a story, which if well applied will give a Superseides to any other Arguments.

When at the beginning of the late Rebellion, there were some overtures of an accommodation to the King at Oxon; the City of London sent a Petition by some of their Aldermen, who being admitted into the Presence; Alderman Garret undertook to be then Speaker, and told the King, that his Majesty had many times promised to secure their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and Sir, said he, could we but be secure and assured that you would do so, we would soon make an end of the business. At this pretty confidence of the Aldermans, the whole Court had much to do to forbear laughing outright; but the King according to the accustomed goodness of his Nature, with a gracious smile only, made him this mild reply, Mr. Alderman, I know not how to make you confide in me, but you shall do well to believe those that lie least.

Now to apply this passage, I will beg the Readers Patience to enquire into these particulars, and to examine who have spoke the greatest truth, the Kings in their repeated promises, to secure our Religion, Properties and Laws; or the Faction who have made such extraordinary promises to the Nation in all these particulars; and have endeavoured by assuming to themselves all the glory of securing our Religion, Laws and Liberties, most invidiously to cast an Odium upon the Crown, as intending to divest the People of them.

I do therefore in the first place peremptorily challenge the whole Faction to give one single Instance, during the whole Reigns of King James, King Charles the Martyr, or his Illustrious Son our present Sovereign King Charles the  
Second,

Second, wherein any mans Property in particular, or that of the *English Nation* in general, hath been contrary to the known Laws of the Land invaded; or to shew wherein the *Monarchical* Constitution hath governed Arbitrarily: What life hath been taken away except in the just defensive War against the Rebels, but according to the known Laws of the Land? Who hath been outlawed or banished, dis-seized of his Freehold, imprisoned, or any other ways dammified by the *Kings* or their *Ministers*, but *per legale Judicium Parium*, by the Common Law of *England*, and by the Verdict of their Peers? What money hath been raised but by legal and *Parliamentary* ways? What Force of armed Men hath been made use of to overawe the *Nation*, how much necessity soever there hath appeared of more, then ordinary Force, both against Foreign dangers, and intestine *Rebels*? Certainly if there could have been found any Instances of this nature, we should have had them soundly repeated in the Ears of the *Nation*, and every man of the *Faction* would have been a *Trumpeter* to proclaim them; for it is a *maxim* with them never to conceal any Action that may redound to the disparagement of the Government, and rather to create falsehoods, where they fall short of truth.

And for want of particular Instances wherewith to charge the Government, and fortifie their Calumnies, the *Faction* have always been so well aware, that in all their Clamorous and most virulent *Pamphlets*, which have been stuffed out with so many bitter Investives against the Government upon this *Topique* of Slavery and Arbitrary Power breaking in upon the *Nation*, they have either charged the Government with Design and Intention only, or else with Generals only; cunningly foreseeing, that if they had descended to give particular Instances, they must have betrayed the weakness as well as falseness of their accusation, and have exposed them-

themselves and Cause to the View of the whole World as guilty of Forgery and Imposture : and the two most remarkable *Pamphlets* of this kind, intituled the *first and second Part of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government* ; the one written by *Marvel*, sometime one of *Oliver Cromwell's* Latin Secretaries ; and the other, by that notorious Traitor *Ferguson*, the *Independent* Tubster, the most daring and malicious of any thing of that Nature ; yet have strictly observed this Rule, and have therefore indeavoured to impose upon the Credulous, or those that were willing to be deceived, by charging the Government with Generals, and wresting the most innocent Actions and Words of the *King* and his *Ministers*, to make them depose some extorted Sence, tending towards introducing of *Arbitrary Government* in these *Nations* ; but from the one End to the other, more cautiously then honestly, avoiding the giving any particular Instances wherein the *King*, or his *Ministers*, have actually exceeded the Limits of the Laws : Which is a *Demonstration* as clear as the Meridian Sun, that they durst not adventure at what they knew there was no possibility of proving, and consequently, that the Government is clear and innocent of what they accuse it.

But now on the other hand, notwithstanding all the horrible Outcries against the Government, and all the smooth Pretensions which the *Commonwealth Faction* have made of securing the *Nation* against *Arbitrary Power* and *Slavery* ; there is not any one Branch of Liberty and Property which they have not violated ; and wherein there may not be a thousand dismal Instances given of their Exercising the most illegal, tyrannical, and exquilitely *Arbitrary Power* over the Lives, Liberties, and Estates, not only of some particular Persons, their Enemies or Opposers, but of the whole *English, Scottish, and Irish Nations* : Volumes will not contain the Murders, Rapines, Oppressions, Sequestrations, Executions, Imprisonments, and what ever can be thought of, that was Cruel, illegal, Unjust, or *Arbitrary*, which were exercised promiscuously over their Friends and Enemies,



mies, by those Persons to whom the Gracious *Act of Oblivion* was granted at his *Majesty's* happy Restoration. And who were these *Arbitrary Tyrants*, but those who complained of the danger of that *Bugbear* from the *Monarchy*, who fought with the *King* to secure the *English Liberties*, as they pretended; and who so often promised the People to ease them of their Grievances, and defend their Liberties and Properties? but the Liberty ended in the most absolute Slavery: Nay, I do positively averr, that the *Slavery* of the *English Nation* under this usurping Republican *Faction*, was in some measure greater then that which is exercised by the *Turkish Sultan*; for where he Conquers, he leaves the Vanquished at intire Liberty to keep their *Religion*: Whereas when these *English Turks* had gotten the Victory over the *King* and the Royal Party; though they tolerated all Sects, Heresies, and Schismaticks, yet so far as they could, they made it Unlawful and Criminal for the Loyal Subjects, to Exercise, even that *Protestant Religion*, which by Laws unrepealed, and the most solemn Oaths, from which they could not be, by any Power whatever, dispensed with, they were bound to perform: So that they had no Choice left, but Perjury or Punishment. For during all the time of the late Usurpation, the whole Body of the *Clergy*, many of those who were the forwardest, even from the Pulpit to promote Rebellion, such as *Burges*, *Marshal*, *Nye*, *Cave*, &c. were under the Obligation of their own voluntary Oaths of Supremacy and Canonical Obedience to their Ordinaries the *Bishops*, and the *King* as supreme Head and Governour of the Church, and to his *Majesties* Ecclesiastical Laws; and the whole Body of the Laity of the *Nation* were obliged by the *Act of 1. Eliz.* for Uniformity and all those other Statutes made during hers, and the Reign of *King James*, for maintaining *Episcopal Protestancy*, both against *Papists* and *Schismaticks*, which then, and to this present Day, stand unrepealed: Inasmuch, that by obliging the whole *Nation* to take the *Solemn League and Covenant*, and thereby to Swear and Vow the utter Extirpation of *Episcope-*



cy, the *Liturgy*, and all the Ceremonies of Divine worship, which were established by Law, and secured by most Sacred Oaths, they necessarily and unavoidably forced the People into a manifest and damnable *Perjury* on the one hand or the other: For if they took the *Covenant*, as they compelled all Men, so far as they were able, to do, all those who indeavoured the Extirpation of *Episcopacy* and the *Common Prayer*, were guilty of the Breach of the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*, and if they did not endeavour it, they were by their *Covenant* perjured and forsworn. So that here was *Arbitrary Tyranny* with a Vengeance, not only over the Lives, Liberties, and Estates; but over the Souls and *Consciences* of the People of these three *Nations* in general; such an *Arbitrary Power* as the *Devil* himself could not have exceeded, unless in that downright Traiterous and Damnable *Engagement*, which they afterwards imposed, point blank contrary to the Oath of *Allegiance*, their *Protestation*, and the *Covenant* too, for maintaining the Priviledges of *Parliament*, by which they obliged the Takers, *To be true to the Government, as it was then Established without a King and House of Lords.*

And now for their great pretence of securing the *Nation* against *Popery*; what Advantage could that be to the People, after they had done their uttermost *Indeavours* to Damn them Eternally, by an Universal *Perjury*? For my part I can see very little difference in the Case, whether a Man goes to the *Devil* for *Perjury* or *Popery*, and I believe such of them as have tried, will find it comes all to a *Reckoning*. But after all the Noise, I do not find upon the matter that the *Nation* was ever a whit the more secured from *Popery*, but on the contrary, that *Popish Principles* every where gained ground upon the *Nation*, and that *Priests* and *Jesuits* in the Dress of the several *Sects* were as busie as ever, and that by the very force of the Argument of our Divisions, and by the kind usage of those who were driven into Exile by

these *Protestants* they made more *Profelytes* in twenty Years, then they had done in a Hundred before. It was a very notable Observation of *Dr. Laud*, the suffering Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in his Speech upon the Scaffold in the Year 1644. *I pray God,* (said that admirable *Prelate*, who as he there tells us, lost his Head upon the Popular Clamour of *Venient Romani*,) *this Clamor of Venient Romani, of which I have given no Cause, hasten not to bring them in; for the Pope never had such a Harvest in England since the Reformation, as he hath now upon the Sects and Divisions that are among us.*

And after all, what did it signifie to keep out one *Great Pope*, and let in a thousand little ones? just as much as if *Belzebub* had been cast out, and the whole Legion of lesser *Devils* left behind in him that was possessed. For the plain Truth is, they kept out the *Pope*, but kept in *Popery*, the rankest and most mischievous Doctrines and Practices of the worst of Men of that Religion. What *Mariana*, *Allen*, *Suarez*, and other traitorous *Jesuits* had writ concerning the Deposing and Murdering of Princes, they Acted; and from these Authors, they borrowed Arguments to justify their *Rebellion* and the blackest of Crimes. And whereas the *Papacy* was by so many Laws driven out of *England* for Errors in Doctrine, for Sedition, Rebellion, and Treason against the *Monarchy* and Government in Principles and Practices, there was not one Error or Heresie in all the *Romish Religion* which was Treasonable by the Laws, but what was put in practice by these *Pope-Haters*. And for the other Errors of a lower Form, what was wanting of *Transubstantiation*, *Purgatory*, *Masses*, *Prayers to the Saints*, &c. was abundantly supplied by ten thousand other Errors and Heresies, which were held, maintained, and propagated by the several *Sects* which were tolerated by them, under the notion of Liberty for *Tender Consciences*; and such Errors as were destructive, not only of the Reformed, but of all manner of *Christian Religion*. Such as denying the *Articles of the Creed*;

*Creed*; the *Divinity of Christ*; the *Validity and Infallibility of the Scriptures*; the *Obligation of the Moral Law*; the *Immortality of the Soul*; the *Resurrection of the Body*; the *Lawfulness of an Oath*; the *Necessity of a Priesthood*, or *Sacraments*; the *Doctrine of the Trinity*, and innumerable others which were held and maintained by the several *Schismatics* of the *Nation*, and preached to the deluded People for saving Truths, whereas they were indeed most damnable Heresies. Thus did they secure the Nation from *Popery*, and kept out the *Whore of Babylon*, by letting in the *Devil of Babel*, and setting open a hundred Gates to Hell under pretence of stopping up one.

Let the best Manager of the *Faction* now shew us, where the Government hath since the first of *Queen Eliz.* made one single step towards a return to *Rome*, or to any other of those damnable Errors and Heresies, which are every whit as dangerous to the Peace and Quiet of the *Nation*, and to the well-being and happiness of both the Souls, Bodies, and Societies of Mankind.

So that, now to come to my Story again; since it doth plainly appear in Fact, that the *King* and the Government have never deceived us in their Promises, to secure us against *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*; and that on the other side, the *Faction*, notwithstanding all their fair Pretences and repeated *Covenants*, *Engagements*, *Vows*, *Protestations*, and *Promises*, have broken with us in every one of these particulars, a thousand, and a thousand times over; we must be not only most stupidly besotted, but infatuated and bewitched, if either we believe such notorious Deceivers any longer, or if for the future we do not repose an absolute and intire Confidence, in the Goodness, and Wisdom, Justice, and Honour of the *King* and Government, when they give us such repeated Assurances, and such undeniable *Demonstration*, that they will protect us in the Enjoyment of our Laws, Liberties, Properties, and Religion.

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And if we could once get clear of this *Rub*, which the *Faction* have always thrown as a stumbling Block in the Peoples Way, we should with less difficulty get over the second. For if the *Nation*, as the wise Alderman said, were but assured and secure, and that they may be as much as of any thing in this World, that under the Protection of the Government they should enjoy their Laws, Liberty and Religion, they would then certainly, for their own Sakes, be not only willing, but forward to supply the *Crown* with Money, not only in a bare proportion to the necessity of the Charges which constantly attend the Government, but also to provide such certain Supports, as might secure the *Crown* against any incident and unforeseen Accidents, and maintain the Honor and Dignity of it, so as to make it sit easie upon the *Royal Head*.

All this is certainly the Duty as well as Interest of the People, his *Majesties* loving Subjects of all degrees of this *Nation*; for it is the highest Reason and Justice in the World, that a common and universal Good and Benefit, should be promoted and advanced at a common Charge: and if it be every Mans Duty and Interest, as undoubtedly it is, both by the Laws of God and Nature, to support that Government under the Protection whereof he enjoys all: It is as certainly every Mans Duty to contribute such a Proportion of his Estate, as may enable the Government to give him Protection. And we should learn this Wisdom from the Enemies of the Government, that if the most certain and expeditious way to ruine and destroy it, be to withdraw the necessary supplies; then on the contrary, the most certain way to preserve it, is for the Nation generously, and in a due proportion to the Charges of the Government to supply the *Crown* and recruit the *Exchequer*. And since it is most evident that they were the mortal Enemies of the *Kingdom*, the *Conspirators* in this late *Hellish Plot*, who  
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by their Councils and Indeavours hindred the granting of Supplies, it is to be hoped, that hereafter, no Persons will oppose it, who have not a mind to be esteemed so too, and to be suspected to be influenced by those Persons and Designs.

I know it will presently be objected, that the *Nation* is poor, and the Countries unable to raise Money.

To this, I shall, it may be, give a very uncommon Answer, when I reply, that one, and possibly one of the greatest Reasons and Occasions of the Scarcity of Money in the Country, is the not granting supplies of Money to the *Crown*. And how much soever a *Paradox* this may at first view appear to be; it may be, upon second thoughts, it may be found to be true; however, I will fairly leave it to the severe Consideration of the most Judicious, and the strictest Examination of the most Scrupulous. If it be true, let it be allowed and cherished, if it be false, let it be first refuted, and then rejected.

I first then take it for granted, that the present scarcity of Money in the Country, does not arise from the real decrease of Coin in *specie*: and on the contrary, that there never was greater plenty of Coin, it appears most evidently from the notable fall of *Interest*; for the Law allows the taking of *Six per Cent.* but four and a half, or five, is as much as is generally given, and it is incredible, upon good and sound Security, what Sums may be had at four *per Cent.* and what Catching there is by the *Scriveners*, and *Money-Brokers* at such Customers, especially now since the *Bankers* have declined in their Reputation. Now nothing in the world can be a greater *Demonstration* of the Plenty of money, then this falling of *Interest*; and it is plain by many other Projects, as the Ensuring, Building, and the Lumbring Designs, that there is a vast *Bank* of Money lies unemployed; and yet the *Nation* never had a greater Trade, to employ Money, never more Shipping,  
never



never more Merchants, as will easily appear by comparing the *Custom-House Entries*, both for Importation, and Exportation, with what they have been in former Years. And if any Person disbelieves the Truth of so well known matters of Fact, they must disprove it, not only by saying Mony is scarce, but they must shew in Fact, by assigning how, where, and when, the Mony of the *Nation* is sunk and drawn off *in specie*, so as in that Sense to make the Objection true, that the *Nation* is poor, *i.e.* that there is not actually so much Coin in *England* now this present Year 1683, as there was in 1653, when Mony, the *Republicans* say, was so plentiful, and every thing bore a Price. For though all the Coin in *England* were actually drawn into the City of *London*, and other trading, especially Maritime Towns, so that a Man could not find a Cross in the poor Countryman's Pocket to keep the *Devil* out, yet must not the *Nation* be therefore said to be the poorer, so long as the same Treasure is actually in it, tho drawn into fewer Hands, which I take to be our present Case; Nay, I am of Opinion, that the *Act* for *free Mintage* of Mony, which is so beneficial and tempting to the Merchant, has brought more Mony into *England*, then the *East India Trade* hath carried out, and yet I believe there goes more Water by that Mill, then the Miller knows of.

In the second Place therefore, I take it for granted, that the want of due *Circulation* of the Mony that is in the *Nation*, is the true Reason of the present scarcity of Mony. There is more Mony in the *Nation*, then the Trade of the *Nation* can Employ, that is most apparent: the Surplusage lies still in private Banks unemployed, but ready upon Occasion to be issued out upon Purchases, Mortgages, or any other way which shall offer a considerable Advantage to the Owners. The lying still of this Mony, together with



with the constant drawing up of Money out of the *Country* to these little banks for the same purposes, still drains the *Country* and keeps it bare. For in effect, there is little more Money circulates in the *Inland Counties of England*, than *London* and the other good Towns afford them for Provisions for the Mouth. The rest of the *Inland Trade*, is upon the matter but barter and exchange of Commodity for Commodity, each *Country* mutually supplying themselves in what they want from the other, so that here is still part of the Running Cash of the Country marching up into these little Petty-bag Offices, but *vestigia pauca retrorsum*, no circulation from thence again.

Thirdly therefore, I take it also for granted, that whatsoever will be found to give Money a greater *circulation*, will make it more plentiful in the *Nation*; and the more Money does circulate, the more it will: for the *Countries* are not wanting in Commodities, but there is a want of Money to advance the Rates of them; and therefore the more plentiful Money is, the better prices every thing gives; for all Markets rise or fall in proportion to the number of Buyers, and *Chapmen* are few or many in proportion to the plenty of Money which they have, and by consequence therefore, till more Money does *circulate*, the Countryman will find little of it, and but indifferent Markets for his Commodities; and till Markets are better, Rents are not like to rise; nor these little *Bankers* bring out their Hoards, till Lands rise, and that they see hopes of advantage by becoming Purchasers.

In the last place, the other three being granted, *viz.* That there is as great a stock of Money in the *Nation*, as ever; That the want of *circulation* makes it scarce; and, That whatsoever will make more Money circulate, will make it more plentiful. I say, these being granted to be true in fact, as I cannot see any possibility of disproving any one of them, the onely way to make more Money circulate, and by con-

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sequence, to make it more plentiful, is by a liberal supply of the Occasions and Expences of the Crown and Government.

This it may be at first view, especially among the *Republicans*, who cannot indure to hear of parting with Money to the *King*, may look like a pretty *Court-project* and *Paradox*: but as I am no *Courtier*, nor have the remotest dependency upon it, so I doubt not but both by Reason and Experience, so to support my Assertion, as to make it evident, that I am a true *Countryman*, not according to the *Facitious* distinction of a *Countryman*, as opposite to a *Courtier*, but such a *Countryman*, as would by supporting the Honour, Safety and Dignity of the *Crown* and *Court*, also advance and improve the Interest of the *Country*. For let the *Commonwealthsmen* say what they will, the Court and the Country are not two separate Interests; and it will never be found that a Poor *Exchequer* made a Rich *Country*.

And therefore first in point of Reason. In fact this is most evident, that the more Money the *King* hath, the more Money circulates through the whole *Nation*; and that except as before, what *London* and the good Towns of *England* expend in Provision for the Mouth, the greatest part of the Money that runs through the *Kingdom*, is what arises from the Branches of the *King's Revenue*; for the *King's* Money is really current Coin in all senses, it does not rust in the *Exchequer*, it does not lie there for Purchases, Mortgages, or other Bargains and Trade, but does continually issue out again to defray the constant Charges and Expences of the Government, and is distributed into a multitude of Hands who have their dependence upon the *Crown*, and these again issue it out to supply their own Necessities to the trading part of the Kingdom, for the Native Commodities of the *Nation*; so that it runs in a continual circle. Now the Revenue manifestly falling short of the Expences of the Government, insomuch, that his Majesty has not onely

only been forced to retrench his Household Expences, which occasioned a great consumption of our Native Production, and by consequence the *circulation* of so much Money into the Country, but hath notwithstanding been involved in a very great Debt; the supplying the *Crown* with such Aids, as may enable the *King* to set up his *Royal Tables*, and Discharge his Debts, and not be forced to involve himself in new ones, as it would be highly honourable for the *King* and *Nation*, so it would be no more in effect, but the *Kingdoms* giving their Money with one hand to receive it again with the other, and the putting off so much more Money to *circulation* throughout the *Nation*: And this again would likewise be abundantly recompensed, both in our Foreign *Traffick*, and Domestic *Trade*, as I will endeavour to make appear in its due place.

But secondly, the truth of this is most evident as from *Reason* so from *Experience*, which in my opinion is an Argument of the greatest force and strength: for many times Reason may be so brought to oppose Reason, and the combat of Arguments may appear so equal, as to leave the Judgment in suspense to which Party it should incline to yield the *Laurel of Truth and Victory*; but though one cannot possibly see into every minute Circumstance and the little concatenations of Causes and Effects, especially where the number of them renders it intricate, so as to be able to penetrate into the abstruse and intangled reasons of things, which like a ruffled skain of Silk may be difficult to be wound up to a bottom; yet if constant *Experience* shews, that thus it hath always been in such and such Cases, then it is a very sound Argument; that thus it will be again; and that certainly there is a true reason why it should be so, though possibly it be too intricate to be drawn into a *Demonstration*: though for my own particular, this point of the *circulation* of Money before-discours'd of, seems so forcible,

cible, as to be undeniably the true foundation of the following *Experience* in matter of fact.

We will not travel out of our *Kenn* in this particular, though we might run as high as *Queen Elizabeth's* golden Reign, which we have been told was as plentiful in Money as it was in Glory; the true reason whereof was that She was never denied any Money by her Subjects for the support of the Government; though sometimes she rejected the *Money Bills* when the *Golden Hook* went a fishing for *Royal Prerogative*. But to come nearer home, it is in the Mouths of the *Countryman* and *Citizen*, and hath been mainly improved and insisted upon by the *Faction*, to beget in them a good opinion of their *Commonwealth Cause*, and to put them out of conceit with *Kingly Government*, That Money was never more plentiful in this Nation, than during the times of the late *Usurpation*. The *Fact* is plain, though the *Reason* is not so to the many; but this will unriddle the Matter. For it is evident that the Trade of the Nation was nothing so considerable then as now; and the losses at Sea were extraordinary, it being computed that the Nation lost during the War with *Spain* above 300 Sail of Ships besides their Goods. But the true reason was this, those *Usurpers* raised what *Taxes* they pleased upon the Nation, and constantly above double the King's present Revenue yearly, and many times treble; and there being a necessity for the defence of their *Usurpations* to keep up great *Fleets* at Sea, and *Forces* at Land, the payment of these, and the charges they were at to keep themselves in, and the King out of possession of these *Kingdoms*, obliged them to issue out that Money which came in upon the *Assessments*, *Excise*, *Customs*, *Crown* and *Church-lands*, *Sequestrations*, and other *Funds*, for the defraying of their Charges; by which means, there was double and treble the quantity of the King's Revenue, which constantly circulated through the whole Nation, by reason whereof Money was made plentiful, and all Com-  
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modities bearing a considerable rate, Lands let at good prices, and those heavy and illegal *Taxes* were the less felt. And sure it is a very hard Case, that the *Nation* receiving a benefit by it too, they should be unwilling to assist their Lawfull *King*, since they could so tamely submit to do it to those *Usurpers*.

And to come a little nearer, let it be inspected, and it will be found true, since his *Majesty's* happy Return, that Money was never more plentiful, nor Lands let better, than when by reason of the free supplies which the *Loyal Long-parliament* gave him, the *circulation* of the Crown-revenue ran briskly through the *Nation*. And on the other hand, that Money hath never been so scarce within the memory of Man, as for these last six or seven years that the *Conspiratours* of the *Faction* getting into the House of *Commons*, stopped the Money-springs, according to the advice and project of the E. of *Shaftsbury*, the *English Achitophel*, whose devilish Counsel this was; and though not in it self treasonable, yet was by him, and his *Traiterous* Adherents, designed as one principal Way and Means, to enable them to accomplish their Execrable *Conspiracy*, so miraculously discovered, by disabling the *King* and his Friends, and depriving the Government of the Power to oppose them in case they had proceeded to actual *Hostilities* and *Insurrections*.

And now, according to my promise, I must answer the obvious *Objection* which the *Gentlemen* and People of better rank in the *Nation* will certainly make to this that hath been said; they know their Rents are fallen, their Lands every day thrown into their hands, and that they are forced, for want of *Tenants*, to turn *Farmers* themselves, and to stock and employ their own Estates. All this is most certainly true, and I know it experimentally my self. Now will they say, This would be very hard upon us, to pay the same *Rates* and *Taxes* as formerly, when our *Estates* are lessened a third part of their yearly value.

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To this I answer. First, that admitting what before hath been said to be true, and till it is disproved by stronger reason than that upon which it stands, it ought to be so esteemed, I know no way to raise and increase their *Rents* in probability like this; for upon the *circulation* of more Money, it must certainly be more plentiful, and all those little *Hoarders* and *Bankers* will be obliged to let some part of theirs *circulate*, who now keep it up, and Money becoming more plentiful, all *Country Commodities* will advance in their price; the rising of *Country Commodities* will enable and encourage *Tenants* to hire Lands, and will advance their *Rents*: So that upon the matter, the Money granted to the *Crown*, is but the best way of putting out some part of a Man's Estate, for the improvement of the rest; and like sowing *Sain-foin*, or *Clover*, which from three or four Shillings per Acre, will raise the Land to double or treble the value: And if there were nothing else in it, the *Experiment* is not so chargeable, but that it is worth the *Nations* trying; and I dare presume to say, there is scarcely that *Gentleman* of Estate in *England*, but would upon as slender Inducements, venture as great a proportion as his part of any *Royal Aid* yet granted has amounted to, for the improvement of his Estate; And at the worst, should it not succeed, yet the *Nation* has but done their duty to the *King* and themselves in supplying the Occasions of the Government, by parting with some part of their Estates in order to the securing the Remainder from Foreign Force, or Domestick *Usurpers*, so that at most it is but so much Money to insure the *Kingdom* from the devouring Flames of a Civil or Foreign War. But if it should succeed, as I cannot see how it can do otherwise, it must make the *King* the greatest *Prince*, and the *Nation* the richest People in the World.

For, besides the advantage and security we reap by enabling the Government to protect us in all our just and legal Rights at home, against the Machinations of *Passions Tray-tours*

*tours* and *Commonwealthſmen*, this will give extraordinary encouragement and countenance to our Foreign Commerce, which is of mighty influence to the Inland Trade, by burthening the *Nation* of the ſurpluſage of its *Native Commodities*; for how deſirous ſoever any of our Covetous or Ambitious *Neighbours* may be to ſpoil our Markets, or rob us of our *Trade*, they will difficultly be perſuaded to break with us, or come to blows for it, when they ſhall ſee the Crown of *England* in capacity, by ſtrong and powerfull *Fleets*, to give Laws to the *Ocean*, and to redreſs the wrongs and injuries done or offered to our *Merchants*, though in the remotest corners of the *Earth*. Nay, it is more than poſſible, that the Strength, Riches and Reputation of *England*, may thereby come to be ſo advanced, as to render it the great *Emporium* and Exchange of the World.

But ſecondly, I answer, that for my own particular, I am for eaſing the Land as much as is poſſible, and think thoſe *Impoſitions* the beſt, which grow and ariſe upon ſuch things as are leaſt felt, ſuch as the duty upon Liqueurs, where the burthen is born by ſo many and in ſuch ſmall proportions, that it is ſcarcely felt by ſingle perſons. And poſſibly it would not hurt the *Nation*, by ſome *Impoſition*, to reſtrain the exceſſive luxuriance of buildings near the Cities of *London* and *Westminſter*, which certainly make the *Nation* weak and *Ricketty*, and depopulate the Country; and by withdrawing ſo many hands from Huſbandry and Manufactures, in the ſeveral *Counties* of *England*, make Tenants ſcarce and Rents fall.

But thirdly, I am clearly for ſetting the Saddle upon the right Horſe; and ſince the *Difſenters* have occaſioned more than common neceſſity for the ſupporting the Crown, and ſecuring the Government againſt their Attempts, to oblige them to bear the greateſt part of that Charge. We have had many boaſts from them of late years, how conſiderable they are for number and wealth: now ſince they have by their repeated

repeated indeavours made it visible, that they would misemploy their Strength and Riches, to the subversion of the present Government, there is all the reason in the world, and their own reason too, when they had the power, that they should bear the Charges, which they have created; and that the honest and *Loyal Party* should not be obliged to suffer in their Estates, to secure the *King* and Government against their disturbances and wicked attempts.

But besides, it is not onely reasonable, and the practice of all Governments, but marvellous just too. They cannot complain of *Adonibezek's Law*, especially since the return will be but to pare their Nails, in requital of their cutting off the Thumbs, nay the Hands and Heads of the *Royal Party*. They have had their day, and took all, it is but just the *Royalists* should have theirs too, and take some. The Riches they value themselves so much upon, what are they, but the spoils of the late *Rebellion*, when they grew rich and great by oppressing, sequestering, taxing and plundering the *King*, the *Church*, and the *Loyal Party*? For when they had the poor *Royalists* under their power, they made them defray the greatest part of the Charges of the *Nation* out of their Estates; and surely they can have no reason to complain, if they receive some part of the measure, which they then called the highest Justice, and did so liberally dispense to others. And truly it is but a Pig of their own Sow, the Child of their own *Politicks*; for if they can believe it so high a point of *Reason of State*, to keep the *King* from Money, that so he might not be able to traverse their Designs, or hinder their Attempts; the same and far greater *Reason of State* lies against them, not to permit them to be Masters of so much Money, as to be able therewith to hurt the *King*, or disturb the Government. And truly it will be a great kindness to them to disable them from doing mischief; like the taking of a Sword out of a Madman's hand for fear he should kill himself, or some other with it.

And

and seeing they cannot make a better use of it, 'tis the best way of employing their *Talent* for them, to the publick good and safety of the *Nation*, and thereby prevent their running to the *Gallows* and the *Devil* too, and losing all.

I know Mr. *Trimmer* will presently be upon my bones, with the danger of exasperating a *Party* so considerable as the *Dissenting Brotherhood* would have us upon occasion believe they are, though I fancy if every *Conventicler* in *England* were to be taxed three shillings to my one, they would all like the *Scotch man* cry, *I se eat Peark*, and the *Porridg* too of *Common Prayer*, and dwindle into a very pitiful *Muste-Roll*; but by Mr. *Trimmer's* favour, and for all his fear of running them upon *Extremities*, they are mightily out of love with *Hemp* and *wry Faces*; and I believe they are now already as mad as *Malice* and *Despair* can make them, but as curst as they are, they know their *Horns* are as short. And if they be so dangerous when they are angry, it is the more necessary, to abate their strength; for my life for yours, Mr. *Trimmer*, if they want money, they will not want *wit* in their anger; and most certainly, they who are so apt to be angry, and whose anger is capable of transporting them to such *Extremities*, as to flie in the face of the *Government*, ought like *Mastiffs* and *Bull Dogs*, to be well muzzled, that they may not bite, though they bark never so fiercely. And if this be their Temper, that they have not duty enough for God and the King, to secure them against *Rebellion*, it is most sure, that they will be no longer quiet or honest, than they are kept so by wanting opportunity and strength to shew their anger, and flie to *Extremities*. Fear only restrains them, Love and tenderness never did, never will. And so long as they have Power they will be dangerous; let us take that from them, and then let Mr. *Trimmer* and his *Exasperado's* do their worst.

But let the wayes of raising be never so just and necessary,

ease and advantageous for the support, safety and Dignity of the Government, how we shall come by this Money will be the next inquiry? Truly I know no other way but by a Loyal and brave *House of Commons*. And for my own particular, I cannot see the least Cloud to darken the Prospect, but that whenever the *King* shall please to call a *Parliament*, the next *Elections* will generally fall upon such Worthy and Loyal *Gentlemen*, as will effectually do the business of the *King* and the *Nation*. And the *Faction* have by their late actions, and the discovery of their Execrable *Conspiracy*, laid themselves and their wicked Intentions so open, and exposed to the detestation of the whole World, that I cannot conceive in any future *Parliament*, there should be found in any *Gentleman* so much wanting to his own Reputation, as to appear a *Patron* or Advocate for such a sort of People as stand convicted of ill Designs against the Government, as the *Money-opposers* and *Dissenters* do. And though possibly some few of the same Persons with their Old Principles, may get again into the *Commons House*, yet I am apt to think, they will be very cautious of their Words, since it may be the turn of the *Loyal Party* too to call to the Barr, and purge the House of *Associators*, *Exclusioners*, the *Men of Shaftsbury*, the *Grey Coats* and *Monmouth Caps*. It may happen, that the *Votes* and *Voters* of *Eighty*, may be as low in Reputation in the Opinion of the *House*, and all honest and *Loyal Men* out of it, as those of *40* and *41*; and that some persons who used to be liberal *Speakers* heretofore, may sit there as if they were in the School of *Pythagoras*, with their Fingers, either in, or, upon their Mouths, a better way to deserve the Title of the Wisdom of the *Nation*, which they have so much affected, than by making such Speeches as will not be heard with *Patience*, nor go off with *Impunity*.

And since before the *Elections* of the late *Parliaments*, the *Faction* used lustily to bestir themselves to give aim, it is but one good turn for another, if we pay them in their own Coin.



Coin. For their *List of Unanimous Votes*, which they impudently Printed, purposely to expose so many Worthy and Loyal *Gentlemen* to the contempt and hatred of the People; and to hinder them from being Elected into future *Parliaments*, it were easie to repay them with a *List of Nemine Contradicente's*, That the *King* should neither have Mony nor Credit to take up any upon the Reputation of his Revenue; It were easie to give a *Catalogue* of such as were Zealous, by the *Bill of Exclusion*, to turn the *Monarchy* from an *Hereditary* and Lineal Descent, into an *Elctive Parliamentary Title*, and for backing this with an *Association*, to enable the *Dissenters* to take up Arms under the pretence of securing his Majesties Person, to destroy both Him and the Government; according to the Printed Vote of Dec. 15. 1680. When it was Resolved, &c. That a Bill be brought in for an Association of all his Majesties \* Protestant Subjects, for the safety of his Majesties Person, the Defence of the Protestant Religion, the Preservation of his Majesties Protestant Subjects, against all † Invasions and Oppositions \* whatsoever, and for preventing the Duke of York, or any Papist from succeeding to the Crown. It were easie to mark every individual person who was then busie in promoting the *Common-Wealth Design*, some of which as *Trenchard*, *Booth*, *Hambden* and the late *L. Russel*, are now sufficiently detected, and some of them rewarded according to their Traiterous Practices. But their Names as well as Actions, are publick enough in the Printed Votes, and the *Nation* knows them to a man, and therefore, I need not waste Paper to repeat them.

But in regard I think it is the Duty of every good Subject who loves the *King*, and wishes well to *England*, to contribute all that lies in his Power, that such *Gentlemen* may be chosen, and sent to represent them in the next

\* By which was always in the Cant of the Faction, understood Dissenters.

† That word is well expounded in the Trial of the Conspirators.

\* Not excepting the King.

*Parliament*, as may comport themselves within the bounds of Duty and affectionate Loyalty to the *King*, such as will pursue the true interest of the *Kingdom*, by securing the Government and Peace of both Church and State, I cannot think it amiss to offer some Qualifications, requisite to recommend such Persons to the Considerations of the Freeholders and Freemen of *England*, as may speak them fit for that great Trust and Honour.

And therefore *first negatively*, No such Persons as have been either open or secret favourers of the *Dissenters*, and courted by them. Such of all men are most unfit; for it is most certain that no good can be expected from them, who are imbarqued in an interest *diametrically* opposite to the Church and Crown, as all the *Dissenters* in *England* notoriously are; and it is as certain, that the *Dissenters* never bestow their Regards but upon such as favour them, nor ever endeavour to set up any person to be a Member of the *Commons House*, but in expectancy, and upon assurance from them, that they will be serviceable to their Cause and Interest.

*Secondly*, No such Persons, nor their Descendants as have been actually ingaged in the late *Rebellion*, who were themselves, or whose Ancestors were possessed of any part of the Crown or Church Lands. For *Principles* and aversion do descend to *Posterity*; and for those who were actors in the War, and sharers of the Booty, they are not to be trusted, unless they have given eminent testimonies of their Repentance; otherwise assuredly they retain the same *Antimonarchical* Principles, which overthrew the Government before; they cannot forget the sweetness of that *Arbitrary Power* which they then exercised, when a *Colonel* or a *Captain* domineer'd over a whole *Country*; they look upon themselves as injured in the loss of those fair Estates, of which in the times of *Usurpation* they were the foolish purchasers and unjust possessors, and upon all these accounts will not only do no good, but all the hurt they can, in hopes if the Government

ment were but again overturned, they might come into their Estates and Power again.

*Thirdly*, No such as have been busie *sticklers*, against granting Money, no *Exclusioners*, *Associators*, spreaders of jealousies of the Designs of the Government to introduce *Popery*, *slavery*, and such abominable Calumnies against the *King* and his *Ministers*; for all such if they have not been actually engaged, though it may be so secretly as to escape discovery, in the late *Conspiracy*, yet gave countenance and encouragement to the *Conspirators*, and though the secret was not plainly communicated to them, yet were such as the *Conspirators* assured themselves, would certainly joyn them upon success.

*Fourthly*, No such as have been Zealous promoters of branding, or *Tophamizing* the best and most Loyal of his *Majsties* Subjects, as betrayers of the *Nation*, Enemies to the *King* and *Kingdom*, favourers of *Popery*; no such as have been promoters of real *Arbitrary* imprisoning and punishing such of his *Majesties* good Subjects, as in their several stations only did their Duty and discharged their *Consciences* in discountenancing tumultuary *Petitioning*, and in opposing the violent courses and proceedings of the *Faction*. For such Men are very unlikely to secure our Liberty and Property, who have been such notorious invaders of them, and can never be true Friends to the Crown and Government, who have branded the most Loyal Subjects, with the infamous character of, Enemies to the *King* and *Kingdom*.

*Fifthly*, None of those who have been for their being disaffected, put out of the Commission of the Peace, or Offices in the *Militia*, or discarded from places of Profit, Trust and Honour in the Government, for they will think revenge better than Muscadine and Eggs, and will study that more than to serve the *Publick*.

And for an even half dozen, none of that wretched Generation of *Trimmers*, those *Jannu-faced Protestants*, those *State Otters*, neither Fish nor Flesh nor good red Herring  
Statefmen.

Statemen, for it is a clear Case, He that is not with us, is against us, and these pretended moderate Men, are immoderately false and rotten at Core, outside Friends, inward and secret foes, and by far more dangerous than open Enemies: like *Josh* they kiss and stab; these, if they can do no more, will keep the head of the *Faction* above Water; and in short they are too like the *Devil* to be trusted, for like a true *Trimmer*, where he can do no hurt as a *Devil*, he will do it as an *Angel*, but they are easily known, the one, as they say, by his cloven foot, and the other by his cloven tongue.

Put in the last place affirmatively, Such *Gentlemen* are fit for the Publick Honour to serve their *King* and *Country* as its Representative in Parliament, who have either heretofore in the late *Rebellion*, or in these later times of disorder, manifested their steady Loyalty to the *King*, and hearty affection to the Government established in *Church* and *State*, whose Repurations are not blemished by any suspicion of confederacy, intimacy, kindness, or Correspondency either with such of the late *Conspirators* as are convicted or fled from the Justice of the Laws; but who have given proofs of their fidelity to the Crown by opposing the *Faction*. For these are the Men of Honour and integrity, who equally detest *Popey* and *Phanaticism*, *Pickering's* screwed Gun, and *Rumbolds* unscrewed Blunderbusses; who will really endeavour to secure the *Protestant Religion* and the *Monarchy* against their Enemies on both hands. These and only such are the Men that are the true *Patriots* and *Englishmen*, that will trust the *King*, and therefore are fit to be trusted by the *Country*, who will not only according to the *Mode* of the *Faction*, make a loud clamour and Bawling of the danger of the *Protestant Religion* and the *Kings* person, but apply such effectual remedies, as may contribute to the real safety of both, who will not only scorn to be *Pensioners* to *France*, but will inable the *King* upon occasion to oppose the too near greatness of that Ambitious *Monarchy*;

chy; and not like the Men of the *Conspiracy* cry out against *French Pensioners* and *French Councils*, and yet themselves do the business of the *French*, by tying the *King of England's* hands, and tying up the Purse of *England*, whose weight is only able to ballance *France*; not amuse and incense the People with dismal stories of the danger of *France*, and at the same time by keeping up the divisions of *England* augment those dangers, and find the Government work enough to consult and take care of its own security at home, so as neither to have Money nor leisure enough to look after, or be able to prevent any dangers abroad: In a word the *Nation* must have a new house of *Commons*, if a new *Parliament*, and a new *Parliament* if they expect any good, any Peace or settlement either in Church and State at home, or security and Honour abroad, and therefore by clear consequence either not the *Old Members* with the *Old Principles*, or the *Old Principles* with *New Men*.

It is very probable however, that the *Dissenting Faction* will not abandon all their hopes, but being still in many places animated by the *Principal Men* of their *Party*, and led by their ill *Destiny* to pull down vengeance upon their own heads, it is possible they will struggle hard in some *Elections* to over-vote the *Loyalists*, and obtrude the same, or Men of the same leaven upon the *Nation*. Now though I know nothing that obliges me to give them good advice, but pure *Compassion*, yet I would desire them to look before they leap; and if they have not forfeited all their share of *Common discretion*, to see where their *Interest* lies. Every man that hath but a grain of sense, will consult his own advantage, and before he adventures upon any thing, the consequences whereof may be very great, consider seriously of the matter, and make a computation of what gain or loss it may be to him; and truly if they do not now in this conjuncture, they will no longer be the *sober Party*, but act like rash, inconsiderable Bedlams, and men drunk with Rage and desperation.



I would therefore as a true Friend, that would have them see the worst of their Case, advise them first to look up and see what time of the day it is with them ; for upon the matter they will find that the *Sun* of their *Hopes* is just upon setting in a *black Cloud* of *Eternal Night*. They will find, that they have nothing in the *World* left to expect, unless some *Miracles*, to which they may trust their *Expiring Cause*. They will find that the *House of David* is grown, and will grow every day stronger, and their *House of Saul*, forsaken of *God*, every moment weaker. They will find, that the *Nation* is thoroughly awakened with the danger of *Blood* and *Confusion*, in which the *Leaders* of their *Faction* had designed to involve it. And what can they now possibly hope for by opposing the *Government*, and the *Loyal Party* of the *Nation*, by endeavouring to send disaffected Representatives to the *Parliament* ? there is scarcely a bare possibility, considering how many will every where for very shame fall off from them, as well as others out of fear or honesty, that they should gain a Majority in the *Commons House* : and if they fail in that, the disturbance which they have made, and the endeavours to oppose the *Loyal Party*, will oblige them to enforce the Execution of the *Penal Laws* against them, and to provide greater severities for the future. For if they shall now dare to struggle with the *Government*, and make disturbances, when they are under all the disadvantages imaginable, it will shew that they are a People of such desperate as well as dangerous Principles, that there cannot be too great Caution used, nor too great care taken, by the utmost severity of *Laws*, and the due Execution of them, to take away their strength, suppress them, and hinder the growth and progress of such Principles, and numbers of Men, as in time may be fatal to the *Government*.

And

And were it possible, which truly they must be of very sanguine tempers that can hope it, that the *Faction* should get such another *House of Commons* according to their wishes, yet what would they be the better for it, since there is no hopes of a *Perpetual Session*? And because they shall have an easie way how to compute what they may get for the future, I would desire them to take Pen, Ink and Paper, and set down what they have got already by the former disturbances of this nature which they have given the *Nation*. I am of opinion, when they have stated the matter, they may put all the gains in their Eyes, and whereas we commonly say, see ne'er the worse, I fancy it will make them see much the better; see their folly and madness, and if they have any remainders of prudence or discretion, teach them to leave trading upon that *New-found-land-bank* of a *Commonwealth*, where they will catch nothing but, *had I Fish*, and *Poor John*. There was a time when they had some hopes, they can have none now; for most certainly the *Nation* will never be at rest, till it hath by repeated trials and changes purged off this *old Commonwealth Scurvy*, and got a sound new Representative Body; and till it comes to that period, the *Dissenters*, who are the onely hinderers and opposers of it, must expect to be treated by the Laws and Government, as the enemies of the peace and happiness, the quiet and settlement of the *Kingdom*.

The Government may be very tender and unwilling to proceed to extremities of severity; but when it shall appear that compassion to the *Dissenters* and the Enemies of the Government, is cruelty to it self and to all the *Loyalists* its true Friends, the *Dissenters* have little reason to promise themselves impunity, or that the Government will run the hazzard of disobliging Friends, and turning them into Enemies, in hopes of making their *Old Enemies*, *New Friends*. And the *Dissenters* cannot take any course more effectual, to convince the whole *Nation* of the necessity of such severe pro-

codures against them, than by making such opposition to the peace and settlement of it, by sending or endeavouring to send ill men to the *Representative Body*: And they may assure themselves, that particular notice will be taken in every place of all such *Dissenters* to a man as make it their business to set up, or vote for ill Men, and they will be sure to be remembred upon occasion.

Whereas would they be contented with the liberty and indulgence which the Laws allow them, which truly are very great, would they leave stickling, creating disturbances, and exasperating the *Nation* against them, they may reasonably hope to enjoy the favours already allowed them, which otherwise they will also in the conclusion be sure to lose. But if they would hear reason, I would advise them to an intire submission to the Laws and Government in Church and State: this will be the best way of uniting *Protestant Dissenters*, for them to unite with the Church of *England*, where they will infallibly learn two short Lessons, which will save their Purses, their Persons and their Souls, Truly to fear God, and honour the King. This is their indispensible duty: This is their true interest: This would make them easie, the Government safe, and the Nation happy. And if they shall obstinately persist to oppose all these, they will declare themselves open Enemies to God and the King, the Church and the Kingdom, and must expect as a reward of their Actions, not onely the hatred of the *Nation*, but the severity of such punishments in this World, as are justly allotted to the common Enemies of *Mankind* and humane Society, but also that dreadful *Damnation* hereafter, which the great Apostle, as an Oracle of God hath intailed upon all such as resist the Higher Powers; whose command to the contrary is absolute, is peremptory, is universal, *Let every Soul be subject to the Higher Powers*, and that for Conscience sake; for the Powers that be are ordained of God, so that they who resist the Higher Powers, resist God himself, and  
what

what the issue of such a Combat will prove, I need not tell them, but heartily wish they may by repentance escape the dreadfull end of those men, who for speaking evil of Dignities and despising Dominions, must certainly perish in the gainsaying of *Corah*, that *Primitive Dissenter*.

I have but a few words more to add, and those are to the *Loyal Party*, that they would not be less assiduous to support the Government, than the *Conspirators* and *Faction* have been to subvert it: and since the happy turn of their Affairs doth in so great a measure depend upon the good constitution of their *Representatives*, that therefore they will not be wanting to themselves, either in diligence or caution, to elect and send such Men to the *Commons House* as may answer the just Ends of all good *Parliaments*; which have ever been called to consult for the common good of the *Kingdom*, and to tender to the *Royal Assent* such Bills to be passed into Laws, as might promote the Interest of the *Kingdom*, secure the Government, and support the Crown, by granting such aids of Money as may enable the *King* to protect his *Subjects*, make good his *Alliances*, assist his *Friends* and subdue his *Enemies*.

I have in all my observation, ever taken notice, that the *Dissenters* have outdone the *Loyalists* in their diligence; they would go through fire and water to a publick Election, and at a *Common Hall* in *London*, or a *County Court* in the *Country* for Elections, the whole Party to a man be present. What will doe their business, will certainly doe ours; and I am confident, generally speaking, it is impossible they should overvote the *Royal Party*, if they could but be persuaded with the same zeal to stand up for the true Interest of the *Nation*, as the other do for that of the *Faction*. But above all the *Freeholders* of *England*, the *Clergy* have the most reason, both by themselves, and the united Interest of the *Church Party*, to promote good Elections; for they are not onely the particular *Mark* and *Butt* of the *Factions* hatred, but in the late indeavours and Bills for regulating Elections, the design was laid, to take away the Votes of all the lesser *Freeholders* of *England*, especially to develt the *Clergy* of their ancient Free Liberties in that particular: and if that Project had succeeded, they would have seen such Persons made *Electours*, and such *Electeds*, as would quickly have eased them of their *Benefices* as well as *Voices*; since they might almost with the same justice take away the one as the other. I know not by what artifices in many places several of the *Clergy* have been persuaded to go along with the *Faction*, but I am assured, that either they did not understand their own Interest, or if they did, they had little regard either to that, or the Duty which they owe to *God*, the *King*, the *Church*, or to their *Successors*, all which are obligations which do more strongly

strongly bind them to be true and *Loyal*, than any other rank of men whatsoever.

The impending *Rupture* between the two Crowns of *Spain* and *France*, will necessarily draw in *England*, both upon the account of stipulation by Articles of Treaty, and by the true Interest of the *Nation*, which is to keep the Balance even, and to prevent *France* from growing too great a Neighbour by the accession of the *Netherlands*, especially by Conquest, to that *Crown*. And the *King* of *England* will stand in need of the assistance of his Loyal Subjects, to make him the more able to accommodate that matter, either as a *Party*, or a *Mediator*, or both; so as that *England* may be thereby secured from the danger of *France*. This therefore, will be a *Critical juncture*, wherein the *King* will try who are really his Friends, and who will stand by him and the Interest of *England*, in sending such *Gentlemen* for their Representatives to the *Commons House*, as may assist him effectually, both with their Counsels; and with Supplies sufficient to go through with that Important Affair, to the present honour, and future security of the *English Nation*. For *England* may be assured, that what *France* gains in *Flanders*, *England* loleth; and that the *Maritim Provinces* of the *Union* will not be long able to avoid submitting to the Yoke, if once *Flanders* be lost. And what would become of our *Trade* and *Navigation*, if that *Crown*, already very potent at Sea, were by so much Shipping, and so many able Seamen, inabled to contrast with us the Sovereignty of the *Ocean*, which they now difficultly acknowledge, it is easie to foresee. And most assuredly it is better and more easie to prevent so great a mischief, than to disintangle our selves after having fallen into it. And in short, let *England* be assured, that if she tamely suffer *Flanders* to be lost, she can expect no other favour from *France*, than what *Ulysses* was to have had from *Polyphemus*, to be the last of her Neighbours that is to be devoured.

To conclude, be it Peace, or, be it War, whether we expect to enjoy quiet at home, or honour abroad, security from Domestick or Foreign Dangers, encrease of Trade, or plenty of Money; and whatever can make this *Nation* happy and the *Monarchy* great, all will in a very large measure be found to depend upon what hath been said in these few Sheets; which are therefore earnestly recommended to the consideration of all true *Englistmen*, of what Names or Persuasions soever, in hopes, that they will all unanimously endeavour to promote the Glory of *God*, the Honour and Safety of the *King*, and the Interest of *England*, which is and ought to be not onely of these Papers, but of all Mens Actions and Endeavours, the Aim, the Scope,



